

Iraq to attend games in Syria

SACRED (AP) — The National Olympic Committee says it has reversed its decision to boycott the Arab Games in Syria, in November, newspapers reported Tuesday. The decision came amid efforts by Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt and other Arab countries to persuade Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad to end an 18-month-old rift. Al-Assad's major ally published a statement by a "political leadership." It said the committee will begin preparations to take part in the games. The spokesman, who was not named, said the decision to support the games was taken for "purely technical reasons." He did not elaborate. But he stressed that the latest decision was taken in line with Iraq's invitation to "join Arab ranks and in response to requests from our brothers in Saudi Arabia." Assad refused to attend an emergency Arab summit in Baghdad last month. But the two countries have halted their propaganda campaigns against each other since then.

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Deputies return from Libya

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian parliamentary delegation returned home Tuesday at the end of a week-long visit to Libya, during which they met with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi and several Libyan officials. In an arrival statement, members of the delegation said Qadhafi landed Jordan's democratic experiment and expressed high appreciation for His Majesty King Hussein's historical stands towards all pan-Arab issues. Qadhafi stressed the importance of forging closer Jordanian-Libyan cooperation in various fields. The delegation comprised Lower House of Parliament members Nayef Al Haddid, Salim Al Zabi'ah and Abdul Mumin Abu Zant. During their visit, the delegation members also attended a celebration held to mark hoisting the Jordanian flag over the Jordanian embassy in Tripoli.

Turkey, Iraq and Syria hold meeting

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey, Syria and Iraq opened a two-day ministers' meeting Tuesday to try to resolve a regional conflict over the use of Euphrates Waters. Tension has flared in the region since Turkey diverted the main flow of the Euphrates River from Jan. 13 to Feb. 13 to fill the reservoir of its giant Ataturk Dam. In an opening speech, Turkey's public works minister, Cengiz Altintay, said the three ministers would exchange views on the utilisation of water and seek a solution serving the interests of each country. Iraq was represented by Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Abdul Wahab Mahmud Al-Sabah and Syria sent Irrigation Minister Abdol Rahim Al-Masri.

Ties urges army to be vigilant

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian Defense Minister Major General General Mustafa Ties has told his armed forces to be vigilant in case of Israeli attack. Official newspapers Tuesday quoted Ties as telling soldiers that any Israeli attack would prove costly for the Jewish state. "The current stage... requires our armed forces to double their vigilance, combat capability and readiness to enter liberation battles successfully," they quoted Ties as telling soldiers after attending a military exercise. "Our armed forces would confront (Israel) aggression and all possible means to restore the usurped rights and liberate the land and dignity," he said.

Kuwait's new assembly to meet July 9

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's newly-elected National Assembly will hold its inaugural session July 9, the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah has decreed. The short mandate of the four-year house will be to review the country's previous parliamentary experiences and make non-binding recommendations on the future of democracy there. Kuwaitis elected 50 of the assembly's 75 deputies June 10. The emir will appoint the remaining 25.

Moscow denies nuclear weapons moved from Baltics

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union denied Tuesday that it was removing nuclear weapons from the Baltic republics and other sensitive regions. "There is no need to move Soviet army units with nuclear weapons on Soviet territory," Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Genesimov quoted a Defense Ministry statement as saying. "Therefore there are no changes being made in the stationing of these units." Reuters last week quoted NATO sources as saying that nuclear weapons were being moved.

England beats Belgium

BOLOGNA (R) — England beat Belgium 1-0 after extra time in their World Cup second round match Tuesday. Scorer: David Platt (119th minute).

King underscores challenges facing Armed Forces

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday attended the graduation of the third batch of military officers from Mutu University near Karak and told the graduates that the Arab Nation was counting on their serious efforts to overcome the challenges it is now facing.

"At this historic moment, I feel that we can continue the march from the hills and plains of Mutu which witnessed a great battle at the outset of the Islamic era," the king told the graduates.

Muta is the site of an AD 629 battle pitting 200,000 Byzantine army troops against 3,000 Muslim warriors in which four Muslim leaders were killed and the Muslims had to retreat. Mutu marked the first battle outside the Arabian Peninsula since the dawn of Islam in the seventh century AD.

Muta University President Awad Khleifat delivered an address at the outset of the ceremony pledging that the university would strive to remain a training ground for leaders "who can lead armies in the battle of liberation and to turn out an elite group of men who can shoulder the responsibilities of reconstruction and development."

King Hussein later distributed degrees and diplomas to the graduates at the ceremony, which was attended by senior officials and relatives of the graduates.

He said the armed forces would continue to serve as a "strong shield, protecting the country and a spear in the hands of the nation" to fight the enemy.

"Jordan will never be an easy prey for any one; it will rather remain true to its nation," the King stressed.

"Jordan had been aware of enemy ambitious designs in the past and it realises the enemy's present designs in our land and the means by which this enemy is trying to achieve its goals," he

Rescue teams struggle to reach Iran quake zones

TEHRAN (Agencies) — Rescue workers struggled Tuesday to reach remote villages in northwest Iran but had virtually no hope of finding survivors from last week's earthquake which killed 50,000 people.

In Tehran, praise for the generous international response to the disaster overshadowed the radical opposition to foreign aid.

Tehran Radio said 127 planes carrying supplies and medical and search teams from foreign countries had landed at Tehran's Mehrabad airport by midnight Monday.

"The timely presence of foreign forces with advanced and complete equipment has been effective in search, rescue, treatment and burial of the victims," Interior Minister Abdullah Nouri told reporters.

"We have no problem... in using humanitarian aid from foreign countries."

Nouri said that "99 per cent" of the bodies of the dead in the earthquake have been recovered, but he said an accurate casualty count has not yet been made.

Officials have said, however, that Thursday's earthquake killed as many as 50,000 people, injured 200,000 and left 500,000 homeless.

Christian Brauner, a relief worker with the West German Red Cross, said the death toll could reach as high as 60,000 to 70,000. He said the number of large families packed together in houses that crumbled made such figures plausible.

Amid a swelling squabble between Iran's moderates and anti-Western radicals over permitting a major international relief operation, Nouri said that foreign relief teams are "welcome."

Nouri, a middle-ranking cleric who is in charge of relief operations, said: "Counting of the dead and injured has started as of Monday... I dare say that 99 per cent of the bodies have been pulled from the rubble."

The Agriculture Ministry announced Tuesday it had taken direct control of rice and tea harvests in the quake-hit Gilan province, the Iranian News Agency IRNA reported.

With the harvest only six weeks



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday addresses a batch of graduating Armed Forces officers from Mutu University (Petra photo).

Palestinians call on U.N. to take leading peace-making role**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM**

(AP) — Palestinian leaders from the occupied West Bank Tuesday called on the United Nations to play a stronger peace-making role in the Middle East "in view of the failure of American diplomacy."

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EC summit flails Israel

DUBLIN (Agencies) — The 12 European Community (EC) leaders Tuesday forcefully condemned Israel, saying its human rights record in the occupied territories was lamentable.

Western diplomats say they are cautiously optimistic that a flood of Western relief to Iran after the quake could strengthen President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani's efforts to open up Iran and end its isolation since the 1979 Islamic revolution.

The official line of welcoming aid even from longtime enemies such as the United States won a new backer Tuesday, Kayhan International, a usually anti-Western daily, blasted the strident rhetoric of other radical newspapers.

"Iran has almost been isolated from the entire world because of this irresponsible exercise of freedom of expression" by the press which have managed to make the entire world the enemy of Iran and have not stopped yet," the English-language daily said.

It said Iranians were grateful for the international aid rushed to the country after the quake.

In parliament, speeches echoed a broad debate taking place on street corners and in harsh newspaper editorials on the effect of the aid on Iran's external relations.

Deputy Ayatollah Sadiq Khamalai said the reported donation by British author Salman Rushdie to a quake relief fund would not change the death sentence against him.

Rushdie has pledged £5,000 (\$8,650) to help Iranian earthquake victims, the Independent newspaper said earlier.

Independent editor Andreas Whittam Smith told the newspaper by telephone that he intended to make the donation.

Shami's statement, which

came two days after Sharon's comments, said the housing minister's assertion that Israel would not move the immigrants beyond the "green line" did not represent a change in previous policy, under which Israel would not encourage settlers to move into the occupied territories but would not prevent them from doing so either.

The Israeli government doesn't have any policy to convince the new immigrants to go here or there," Shami said on Israel Radio. "Of course he sent us to certain locations," he said.

"But everybody in a democratic country has the right to settle wherever he wishes."

The radio report said Shami's comments were meant to clarify those of Sharon. The Hebrew daily newspaper Ma'ariv also

quoted Shami as saying Sharon's statement did not apply to Arab Jerusalem.

Sharon, the 62-year-old "hero" of hardliners known for leading Israel into Lebanon in 1982, makes no secret of his aspiration for the top political seat.

In their final communiqué,

(Continued on page 3)

Finnish minister arrives, voices opposition to settlement of emigres

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Finland's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Pertti Passio arrived here Tuesday for talks with senior Jordanian officials on bilateral relations and the Middle East situation, including Soviet Jewish immigration and efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In an apparent bid to allay Jordanian and Arab concern that Finland could serve as a transit point en route to Israel for hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews, Passio said in a statement to Jordan Television that his country opposed the settlement of Soviet Jewish emigres in the occupied territories. Such settlement, he said, violates United Nations resolutions.

He said his swing through the Middle East which has already taken him to Syria was warranted after his country joined the United Nations Security Council and in light of the fact that Finnish troops are serving with United Nations peacekeeping forces in the region.

Finland supports a just and comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, the minister said but did not specify which method his country sees as the most viable towards achieving peace in the region.

In a separate statement given to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, at the border post at Ramtha, the minister said was seeking first-hand information on the situation in the region and discuss what role Helsinki could play in advancing the peace process.

En route to Amman by road from Ramtha, Passio participated in a tree-planting ceremony at the Scandinavian Forest near Baqaa.

The ceremony was attended by Agriculture Minister Suleiman Arabyat and other senior Jordanian and Scandinavian officials.

Tuesday evening Passio attended a dinner held in his honour by the Jordanian-Scandinavian Friendship Association, which is chaired by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ben Zaid.

In addition to talks with Qasem, Passio will also meet with members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Lower House of Parliament. The possibility of a meeting with His Majesty King Hussein was not excluded by Finnish consulate officials.



Finnish Foreign Minister Pertti Passio Tuesday plants a tree at the Scandinavian Forest outside Amman (photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

Israel sends conflicting signals on immigrants

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli leaders sent conflicting signals

Tuesday whether the Jewish state had undertaken not to settle Soviet Jewish immigrants in the occupied territories.

"It has notably failed to do so in a number of areas," they said.

Particularly with regard to the protection of the population, the U.N., too, can and should play a useful role," they said.

But there was one noticeable omission from the EC declaration released at Dublin Castle.

The leaders avoided making any recommendation to the United States to resume its dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, hoping to tone down EC criticism of Israel, wrote to the EC leaders in advance of their Dublin summit.

In their final communiqué,

They urged all signatories to the Geneva convention to ensure that Israel respects Palestinian human rights in the occupied territories.

In an apparent reference to the war of words between Iraq and Israel, the leaders said: "Threats of war and the use of weapons of mass destruction serve only to increase tension in the region and should be eschewed."

The Palestinian plea also requested "the set up of a U.N. monitoring system to follow up the settlement of Soviet Jews."

Foreign Minister David Levy said earlier Tuesday that Israel favoured U.S. peace proposals but would never allow Palestinian deportees or residents of Arab Jerusalem to be partners to dialogue.

"I favour that Israel say yes to (U.S. Secretary of State) Baker and no to the PLO," Levy told reporters.

"Yes to Baker on the peace initiative, no to Baker on the question of deportees who are picked by the PLO... Israel will also not agree to the participation of Arabs from Jerusalem," Levy said.

It was the foreign minister's first policy statement since taking office and being released from hospital after he suffered a slight heart attack 12 days ago.

Levy's remarks highlighted the hardened terms set by Israel's new right-wing coalition. In its policy guidelines, the government said Palestinians from Arab Jerusalem may not vote or stand in the proposed Palestinian elections and that autonomy would not apply there.

The Palestinian plea for a permanent peace in the region should be eschewed," he said.

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The U.S. State Department responded to Sharon's statement with a cautious welcome in view of its vagueness.

Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said it was a "step in the right direction," but then added: "We have seen various reports and we don't yet have a detailed analysis."

Lebanese premier insists no change in Taif Accord

MANAMA (Agencies) — Lebanese Prime Minister Salim Hoss Tuesday ruled out any changes in an Arab League-brokered peace accord aimed at ending Lebanon's 15-year-old civil war, despite demands by Christians who oppose it.

"We reject any call for amending the accord," endorsed by Lebanon's parliament in the Saudi Arabian resort of Taif last October, Hoss told a news conference.

"There's no way the Taif accord can be amended, because if we start this we slip into a vicious circle wherein everyone would ask for modifications of his own, and this would take us back to the pre-Taif stage, or even worse," he declared.

Rebel army Gen. Michel Aoun has rejected the accord, which will give Lebanon's Muslim majority equal power with the long dominant Christians, because it does not guarantee the withdrawal of 40,000 Syrian troops.

They have been based in Lebanon since 1976 under an Arab League peacekeeping mandate. Aoun considers them an army of occupation.

Hoss noted that "the future of the Syrian military presence in Lebanon has been clearly defined

Aoun has said he will not accept the treaty until there are changes that "bring about a balance between the executive and legislative branches of the government."

"Aoun is a rebel," Hoss declared. "What he has to do is to give up his rebellion and join the legitimate authority of President Elias Hrawi."

Hoss, a Sunni Muslim, is accompanying President Elias Hrawi, a Maronite Catholic like Aoun, on a tour of Arab states in the Gulf seeking political support for his efforts to implement the accord as well as financial aid for reconstruction.

The Arab League committee comprising Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Algiers, which negotiated the Taif agreement, bolstered Hrawi's campaign by announcing a \$2 billion fund for Lebanon's reconstruction. They called on Arab and other countries to contribute.

Hoss said the fund was "an immediate necessity, first to consolidate legitimacy and security and then to spread investments. There is no way for anyone to seek security for investments before that fund can become operational."

Bahrain's Emir, Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, like the other leaders Hrawi has met, affirmed all-out support for the Taif Accord.

Hoss said that Lebanon was "in much better shape now" and that "anti-legitimacy voices have been subsiding in the Lebanese arena."

"The voices that had demanded partitioning of the country have been hushed," he said.

Lebanese who fled the war "have been returning to their homes irrespective of their creed and political leanings. This means that the sectarian basis of the conflict has been shed, hopefully for ever."

Hureibi was the second Amal official to be assassinated in South Lebanon in three days. Hussein Hijazi was killed Sunday when a car bomb exploded near his motor convoy in the village of Ghazieh.

The fighting blocked traffic along part of the highway running to Beirut International Airport on the city's southern edge, a police spokesman said.

They said at least three people

Shi'ites clash in south Beirut

In Lebanon, rival Shi'ite militias fought in the Syrian-controlled southern suburbs of Beirut Tuesday, sending motorists and residents rushing for cover, security sources said.

No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

were wounded in clashes between fighters of the Syrian-backed Amal militia and the pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God) armed with machineguns and grenades.

Steel-helmeted Syrian troops were trying to intervene to quell the violence between the Shi'ite groups, vying for the leadership of Lebanon's 1.5 million Shi'ites, who have been locked in three years of sporadic fighting in Beirut, its southern suburbs, South Lebanon and the eastern Bekaa.

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Man arrested in Kuwait over kidnapping of prince in Manila

MANILA (AP) — An Arab has been arrested in Kuwait in the kidnapping of a Kuwaiti prince and his son in Manila, an official of the National Bureau of Investigation said Tuesday.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the man would be brought to Manila this week for questioning in the kidnapping of Sheikh Salman Al Sabah and his 12-year-old son, Faisal, who disappeared in Manila in August 1989.

The official refused to identify the kidnapper or provide details of the arrest.

Philippine authorities were informed of the kidnapping only early this year, a source in the Department of Foreign Affairs said.

The source said the Kuwaiti government first sent its own people to search for the prince "informally" before informing authorities here that he was kidnapped.

Also Tuesday, a Saudi Arabian diplomat said Sabah had gone to the Saudi embassy in Manila last Aug. 8 to ask for travel documents after losing his and his son's passports in the northern mountain city of Baguio.

Sabah was asked to return after two days but never came back, the diplomat said.

Kuwait does not maintain an embassy in Manila.

In an Aug. 2 letter to the Saudi embassy explaining the loss of his passport, Sabah said he had travelled to Baguio with three Palestinians he identified as Ibrahim Swadan, Swadan's wife and Ahlam Yosuf.

He said the three were Manila residents who arranged his trip to Manila.

Sabah said that while in a restaurant in Baguio, Ahmad asked to be excused to buy cigarettes but took three hours

before rejoining them.

When the group returned to their hotel, Sabah said, he found his room open and his and his son's passports missing.

A department of foreign affairs official said Sabah was looking for a faith healer in Baguio to cure an unspecified ailment of his son.

Another foreign affairs official, Vicente Perez, assistant secretary for intelligence and security, said the government was "concerned about the impact of this (kidnapping) on the image of the country. They came here incognito and we can't even project them."

"We are looking at several leads. One of those is the political angle," Perez said.

The Palestinian envoy in Manila, Mohammad Hamdona, would not confirm nor deny that the three Palestinians mentioned in Sabah's letter were residents in Manila.

It was the first arrest in nearly two years of police inquiries into the mysterious Sicari Group, named after a sect of Jewish zealots who murdered collaborators with Rome in Biblical times.

The Tel Aviv magistrates court Tuesday lifted a ban on publishing the name of Yoel Adler, 45, a member of extreme-right movements, including the anti-Arab Kach Movement of Rabbi Meir Kahane and a founder of the Tishbi parliamentary faction.

It was the first arrest in nearly two years of police inquiries into the mysterious Sicari Group, named after a sect of Jewish zealots who murdered collaborators with Rome in Biblical times.

The Sicari — Latin for daggers — took responsibility for a spate of attacks on well-known Israeli intellectuals and leftists and for threats against newspapers.

Its activities raised fears that an extreme rightist underground could emerge in Israel.

Adler, a contractor, is active in the Temple Mount Faithful, a Jewish sect which wants to rebuild the Jewish Temple in place of Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem's walled Old City.

The Tel Aviv Party, a partner in Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's right-wing government, tried to distance itself from Adler, who frequently complained to police about leftists who had contact with Arabs.

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Home News

Jordan has set an Arab model for democracy — Arar

AMMAN (Petra) — Lower House of Parliament Speaker Suleiman Arar Tuesday said Jordan's democratic experiment was appreciated by the world at large and the Arab World in particular. In a lecture on Jordan's democratic experience he delivered at Yarmouk University Tuesday, Arar said that since the holding of free parliamentary elections in Jordan the world had been looking with great appreciation at Jordan's first steps towards democratisation. "Moreover, there have been calls for following the example Jordan has



Suleiman Arar

charted from various parts of the Arab World," Arar said.

He added that many Arab countries were watching with great care Jordan's democratic experiment, "which set the grounds for democratisation in many Arab countries." He attributed the increased interest in democracy to the failure of all the Arab regimes in countering the Israeli aggressors.

Arar concluded that the democratic solution means the emergence of social and political trends in the form of parties, which

should be supported and encouraged if the experiment is to succeed.

He pointed out that democracy is the solution for the various problems facing all societies.

JNSL studies ship deal involving phosphate sale

By Joumana Halasa
Staff Writer

Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB), which is offering \$13 million in soft-term loan, sources said.

IDB officials have been in constant contact with JNSL officials studying various options of acquiring a cargo-cum-passenger ship to expand its operations and a decision is expected soon on a Yugoslav offer which involves partial payment in rock phosphates from Jordan.

The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC), which sold 400,000 tonnes of rock phosphates to Yugoslavia last year, is not directly involved in the deal but is ready to step with its offer of supplying rock phosphates as part of payment if the company decides to accept the Yugoslav offer, JPMC Director-General Wasif Azar told the Jordan Times.

The JNSL currently operates cargo and passenger services between Aqaba and Nuweiba in Sinsi, in addition to two other cargo ships which ply between Aqaba and Europe.

The project to buy a new ship is supported by the

Yugoslav offer was presented to the company about one year ago through a private Belgrade-based company which has a branch in Jordan. Officials of the company referred all questions to the shipping company and the JPMC. The Phosphate Mines Company owns 25 per cent of the shipping company.

According to Azar of JPMC, Yugoslavia buys Jordanian phosphates worth \$18 million to \$25 million every year. "We have sold them up to 750,000 tonnes (in one year) in the past," he said.

Under the proposed arrangement under consideration, the Yugoslavs will accept partial payment for the ship in rock phosphates and the shipping company will pay the JPMC in Jordanian dinars.

Azar declined to comment on what percentage of the ship's value could come in the form of phosphates. Both of the ships offered by Yugoslavia are valued by the owners at around \$20 million each, according to shipping sources.

The present agreement calls for a 50 per cent reduction by the end of the century, according to an

Jordan to attend conference on ozone protection

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

official from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which is sponsoring the conference.

AMMAN — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Abdul Karim Al Dugmeh left for London Tuesday to join environment ministers from 55 countries at a conference on means of protecting the ozone layer from being depleted by man-made chemicals.

The three-day conference, opening Wednesday, is expected to decide on major amendments to a three-year-old agreement on protecting the ozone layer and establishing a fund to assist less developed countries eliminate ozone-depleting chemicals.

Junior officials have been meeting in working groups since June 20 to lay down the groundwork for the agreement, which was signed in 1987 and went into force in January 1989.

Conference officials said there was wide support among the delegates for an amendment calling for a complete phase-out of the use of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons by the year 2000 and for further reductions in related substances.

The present agreement calls for a 50 per cent reduction by the end of the century, according to an

Arabs to urge world summit to protect Palestinian children

AMMAN (J.T.) — A document prepared by the Arab countries to be submitted to a world summit on children scheduled to be held in New York later this year, calls for international efforts to end the sufferings of the Palestinian children under Israeli rule and urges an intensification of work aimed at finding a just settlement for the Middle East issue, Ministry of Social Development's Secretary-General Mohammad Esqour said in a statement here Tuesday.

Esqour, who took part in meetings held in Tunis recently to prepare the Arab document, said that special attention had been given to the status of women, to issues related to social development as a means of attaining social stability and issues related to women's contribution to socio-economic development.

Esqour along with senior officials from ministries of social development in the Arab World attended the two-day Tunis meeting. Arab League officials also took part at the meetings.

Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), which cares for children and women in Jordan, was represented at the Tunis meeting by its Director-General Inaam Al Mufit.

Talks end on audio-visual aids' role in education

AMMAN (Petra) — A 10-day workshop on the use of audio-visual aids in demographic education, organised by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), concluded here Tuesday.

UNESCO director general's personal representative Ibrahim Kazem, who is also the regional director of UNESCO Education Bureau in the Arab states, stressed the importance of the workshops. He said such a symposium serves as a cornerstone for developing the educational process.

"It appears that the use of violence is not restricted to interrogation — violent treatment has become the norm during the period of detention," the report said.

It said police promised to investigate complaints but some inquiries lasted 10 months without result. Police denied any systematic ill-treatment.

"The fact that the inquiry process drags on for so long calls into question the police department's intentions of bringing corrupt police officers to justice," it said.

The report recommends that police officers be drilled in interrogation room doors and stricter supervision when minors were questioned.

Arabs meets mayors

Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens met in Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij's office with three mayors of West Bank towns and promised to open two more Palestinian universities, the Abu Dis College of Science and Technology near Jerusalem and Al Najah College in Nablus.

Two weeks ago, the army announced that a nursing school in the West Bank town of El Bireh would be the first academic institution to reopen.

"If it is accompanied by an increase in violence we will not be able to continue," Arens warned.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Parliament meets today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper House of Parliament (Senate) will hold a meeting Wednesday under the chairmanship of the Senate's Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi. The session will be attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the Cabinet members. The Senate is scheduled to discuss the prime minister's proposal to give priority to the 1990 military service and reserves law. The Senate will also discuss the legal committee's recommendations on proposed amendments to laws on Islamic courts.

ACC capitals seek to unify laws

AMMAN (Petra) — A legal committee entrusted with studying the prospect of unifying laws enforced in the capitals of the four member states of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) held its first meeting in Amman Tuesday morning at the Greater Amman Municipality building. The committee will discuss in its three-day meetings all the regulations and rules in the four capitals in order to draw recommendations that will be referred to the next meeting of the mayors of the ACC capitals. ACC delegations taking part in the meetings were received Tuesday by Amman Mayor Ali Al Suheimat who emphasised the importance of holding such meetings.

Arab Anti-Narcotics Bureau chief returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Anti-Narcotics Bureau Director Brigadier Hashem Al Qaisi returned to Amman Tuesday after taking part in a conference on alcohol addiction and another on protection from drug addiction which were held in west Berlin between June 10 and 15. Qaisi also took part in meetings of a committee for combatting drugs. The committee comprises representatives of Tunisia, Algeria, Sudan, Libya, Egypt, Morocco and Mauritania.



BADRAN MEETS EGYPTIAN MINISTER: Prime Minister Mudar Badran Tuesday meets with Egyptian Minister of Tourism Fuad Sultan, who is here to attend a meeting of the tourism ministers of the

four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) and Jordan's Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Abdul Karim Kabariti (second from right).

Jordan calls for creation of unified ACC tourism market

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Tuesday called for the creation of an integrated tourist unit grouping the four member countries of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) in order to achieve greater benefits and boost the tourism industry.

The call was made by Ministry of Tourism's Secretary-General Nazri Atallah who said closer cooperation between Iraq, Yemen, Jordan and Egypt can create better tourism opportunities for the whole group and boost their income.

Atallah was addressing a meeting preparing for Wednesday's ACC ministerial meeting to discuss ways for the implementation of an ACC agreement on tourism.

The statement said that heads of states and prime ministers from different nations will attend the summit to discuss ways to save children's lives.

"Despite improved medicine, many diseases have plagued the human race for millennia and nearly 40,000 children under the age of five die every day in the developing countries mostly from preventable diseases," the statement said.

Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), which cares for children and women in Jordan, was represented at the Tunis meeting by its Director-General Inaam Al Mufit.

The meeting, to be attended by senior ACC officials, will prepare an agenda for the ministers of tourism's meeting, he said.

"The Kingdom is visited by an average of 300,000 tourists from Europe annually who spend 1.5

million paid nights while touring various archaeological sites and places of interest," said Atallah referring to tourism in Jordan.

He said that 400,000 Arab tourists visit the country at different times of the year coming from various Arab states including the ACC group.

Minister of Tourism Abdul Karim Kabariti said in a recent statement that between 70,000 and 100,000 visitors from Iraq, an ACC member, could be coming to the Kingdom this summer.

According to Atallah, Jordan's last year's income from tourism amounted to \$630 million, registering 25 per cent increase over the revenues of 1988.

The Ministry of Tourism, Atallah said, is submitting a working paper to the meetings with proposals for creating an integrated ACC unit, providing for greater measures of cooperation among the four countries.

Egyptian Minister of Tourism Fuad Sultan, who arrived here Tuesday for the ministerial meet-



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WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- * Exhibition of paintings depicting the Jordanian environment by Adel Al Shara, Mohammed Amed and Hami Khazaleh at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.
- * Exhibition entitled "La revolution: 200 ans apres" at the French Cultural Centre.
- * Exhibition of Ottoman textiles at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation.
- * Art exhibition by Mohammed Al Ameri at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- * Art exhibition by Huda Qasem in the Petra Bank Hall.
- * Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zarni displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-printed fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-5:30).

LECTURE

- * Lecture entitled "Elements of Unity in the Arab History" by Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Douri at the Royal Cultural Centre — 6:00 p.m.

FILM

- * Feature film entitled "Blooming Youth" at the British Council — 6:30 p.m.

CONCERT

- * Concert by the National Musical Conservatory students at the Royal Cultural Centre — 6:30 p.m.

Jordan Times

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Guest Editorial

By Fayed Farak

The ready alternative

ARAB nationalism, as an ideology, has almost vanished, having been dealt heavy blows from the right, represented by the Islamic political movement, from the left, meaning socialists and communists, and from below and above by individual Arab states' narrow interests. Arab nationalism, as an ideology, has had no alternative but to disappear in this air only to become an intellectual luxury enjoyed by a few Arabs. It is not strange to see the erstwhile predominant ideology in the Arab World receding under such blows that have been directed at it from all directions starting with the decade of secession and defeat in the 1960s, the decade of oil wealth in the 1970s and finally the traumatic decade of the 1980s that we have just bid farewell to. The ideology may have almost disappeared, but it has not completely bowed out. It still has the chance to make a comeback and consolidate itself and its position, not only in seminars and intellectual dialogues but also at grassroots level and amongst the Arab masses.

Those who have nothing in common except their enmity towards nationalism in general and Arab nationalism in particular have themselves faced setbacks in some form or another, rendering them incapable of fighting back or even helpless.

In the socialist camp, for instance, and following 70 years of applying and impinging economic, political and informational ideology, nationalism has re-emerged and continues to make headway all the time.

In the camp set to exploit Islam to gain power, the experiments of (Syria's ex-strategist) Nemehi, (Iran's) Khomeini and (Pakistan's) Zia Ul Haq have all failed because those leaders had failed to provide practical solutions to problems of the modern age. Those leaders had thought that focusing interest on funds and banning alcohol and imposing penalties in accordance with Shariah laws were sufficient tools for the establishment of a modern state. As to individual Arab states, they have discovered that an increase in population, like Egypt, or vast wealth like the countries of the Arab Gulf region or abundance of natural resources, like Saudi Arabia (though unexploited), can by no means ensure the security and stability needed for development, progress and success.

Arab nationalism is not bourgeois and was not supported by the bourgeoisie simply because Arab industrial capitalism does not exist. The oil wealth on the other hand convinced many countries that they have no interest in Arab unity. Arab nationalism is not heresy nor is it hostile to Islam because it cannot ignore or abandon Arab culture and heritage. Pan-Arab unity does not mean doing away with Arab entities or regimes and individual privileges because we have not yet reached the stage of total merger. We aspire only to transform the Arab order (the Arab League) into a confederation grouping all Arab countries with no one giving up autonomy except a tiny measure of sovereignty for the sake of creating a framework of unity which in return can give back security, weight and respect and can provide protection on the internal and external fronts.

The new developments in the Arab and international arenas mean that the choice is available for breathing life once again into the Arab nationalist movement.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I Arabic daily Tuesday voiced pride in the Jordanian Armed Forces and security men who, it described, as forming a real shield providing protection to the Arab homeland. Noting that a new batch of men will join the armed forces and the public security at a graduation ceremony to be held under Royal patronage Tuesday at Mutta University, the paper said that the armed forces and those men who strive to ensure the safety of the internal front are a source of pride for all Jordanians, because they will be joining the ranks of men who had served and continue to serve their country and attain the objectives of the Great Arab Revolt. Today is another occasion or delight for Jordan as it watches its armed forces being strengthened in the face of the common enemy that has been harbouring hostile and ambitious designs against the Arab nation, the paper added. The mission which the armed forces have been carrying all along, the paper said, is that of the Great Arab Revolt, the principles of which have been guiding the leadership of Jordan in the face of challenges and have been instrumental in bolstering the Kingdom's steadfastness in the face of blackmail and threats.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily Tuesday reflected on last month's Arab summit in Baghdad which, he said, manifested the Arab nation's realisation of the situation in Palestine and the need to bolster the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, and Jordan which has been spearheading efforts all along to serve the Palestine cause. Khader Mahadin said that the Arab leaders at the summit have expressed their keenness on safeguarding Jordan's security and bolstering its economy and defence as a way for serving the Palestine cause. Any concern for Palestine and the Palestinian people is closely linked to Jordan which has been living through continuous sufferings and continued steadfastness despite its meagre means and limited resources to safeguard the Arab nation's interests in general and the Palestinian people's rights in particular, the writer continued. He said that the tragedy that befell the Palestinian people have been shared with their Jordanian brothers; and the injustice done to those on the occupied territories have been felt deeply and painfully by their Jordanian brethren since the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Sewt Al Seba'a daily said that the earthquake which struck Iran, killing tens of thousands of people and displacing hundreds of thousands of others could now be turned into a starting point for real Arab-Islamic solidarity. The paper said that the sympathy displayed by Arabs and Muslims with their Iranian brothers and sisters can only reflect the deep spiritual links binding the Arabs and Muslims throughout history. The Arab World, spearheaded by Iraq which fought an eight-year-long war with Iran, has rallied to provide assistance to the Iranian nation in an unprecedented manner; and that could usher in a new stage of fruitful and constructive relationship in days to come, the paper added. It said that the Gulf conflict which was perpetrated by imperialist powers to distract the Arabs and Muslims from their common Zionist enemy has now resulted in a striking solidarity which can make both sides forget the wounds of the past and open a new chapter in their relations.

Economic Forum

Import substitution versus export-led growth

By Dr. Abdalla Malki

More than one way lead to successful economic development. Although there are a plenty of models of growth, development economists reckon that none of them is good for all development countries or good for a particular country throughout all phases. It seems that the efficient growth model is the one that is constantly revised, i.e. changed, to allow for the changing circumstances of the country concerned. This is probably why we define economic planning as a "continuous" process which is, moreover, a "consistent" one in the sense that all efforts are geared towards achieving one grand objective, that is transition into the status of a developed economy.

One way believed to lead to successful development is the so-called export-led growth

where the economic engine is fuelled mainly by exports. Exports are important in the context of economic development on two counts. First, they bring in foreign exchange, that is purchasing power used for acquiring the inputs normally not produced by a developing country such as capital goods and certain raw materials or intermediate goods. Second, exports help to bring more resources under utilisation and thus enable a developing country constrained by domestic factors to break through foreign boundaries and get round the smallness of its domestic market.

The outstanding example of a successful economic development based on exports is that achieved by the small tigers of

South-East Asia. The unsuccessful examples are to be found in the experience of Latin American countries. Irrespective of the host of factors that contributed to the success of the former and failure of the latter, development economists are under the impression that one important factor was plausibly that South-East Asian countries chose to emphasise the exportation of light manufactured goods while Latin American countries embarked on the manufacturing and exportation of heavy goods (cars, tridges etc.) and intermediate ones (steel). These are capital intensive and technology extensive industries which require skilled manpower and have to be produced en masse to cut down their fixed costs and render them competitive.

Developing countries have no advantage in these fields and, therefore, they fail as they did in Latin America. Light industry strategy gets round these disadvantages and enables a developing country to make effective use of "surplus" low cost labour. This was exactly what South-East Asian countries did.

That was one of the lessons development economics seems to have learned. Another equally important one is that the strategy of export-led growth works only in the presence of national commitment to the cause of exports. Obviously, the emergence of a prosperous export sector needs more than the desire to have one and more than producing exportables. To compete for

foreign markets, national exports have to be competitive not only in terms of price but also in terms of quality. Modern marketing methods and techniques have also to be applied in order to introduce exportables to the foreign consumers. More important still is the need sometimes to extend finance to exporters or even to importers. To discern the formidable challenges facing the export business, one has to remember that Jordanian exports for example will have to encounter in their traditional export markets (neighbouring Arab countries) all sorts of goods exported to those neighbours countries as diverse as Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Taiwan, Australia, Turkey and South Korea.

A less harsh alternative to

Theology and politics mean clout for Indonesian Muslim leader

By Jon Miller

JAKARTA, Indonesia — Tolerance is a word one hears a lot in Indonesia, and that suits Abdurrahman Wahid just fine. Liberalism, on the other hand, is a word to be whispered in private, among trusted friends. And that, Wahid thinks, is shame.

Because Wahid, the most popular Muslim leader in the world's most populous Muslim country, is a liberal. And he's fast emerging as one of Indonesia's most influential political figures.

"Of course, I conceal my liberal attitudes in Indonesian political jargon," he says with a laugh. "I don't use words like militarism, repression, things like that. Instead I say, 'we must eradicate groupings in a primordial sense.' And this way the government does not object. But the people know what I mean."

Part humorist, part theologian, and part politician, Wahid is known from the remotest villages to the presidential palace. A religious scholar in a nation where the separation of "church and state" is rigorously protected, he occupies a privileged place in a determinedly secular universe of technocrats and military men.

Part of Wahid's clout comes simply from the numbers. The religious organisation he heads, Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), has 30 million members and is by far the largest Muslim group in Indonesia. The country itself is the fifth largest in the world in terms of population with more than 170 million people, most Muslims. With regional considerations weighing heavily in national politics, it helps that Wahid's associa-

tion, whose members are organised in "pesantren," or Islamic learning centres, are concentrated in East and Central Java, the traditional seats of Indonesian power.

But more important is the fact that NU has built its political platform on the principle that it will never challenge the ruling party's right to govern so long as that party respects and upholds the Indonesian constitution. It's a peculiar platform for an "opposition group," and especially a religious opposition group, but it's squarely based. Wahid says, on Shafite law, the dominant school of Islamic law in Indonesia.

"Shafite law is concerned with reality, and for the Shafites, the reality is that the state is not always an Islamic one," he says. "Indonesia is a republic, not an Islamic state. It's the republic of all the people of Indonesia. And we think it was intended by God that we should live together in one state. That is why we, Shafites, can accept the national law — a law which is applicable to all, but which is not necessarily Islamic."

The one stipulation is that all people must be allowed to practice their religion freely. "A government can be non-Muslim, just as long as it isn't anti-Muslim," he says. And while he personally prefers liberal democracy, with a strong emphasis on individual rights, he says that neither the Koran nor Shafite law specifies precisely how a country should be run. "There is consensus about the specifics," he adds, "but the basic point is agreed: Islam rejects anarchy."

Since it was founded by

Wahid's grandfather in 1926, NU has been partial to secular, constitutional democracy. Yet until recently it was known as a conservative organisation, more interested in the development of its own network of religious communities than in national politics.

Even today, most of NU's energies are devoted to community development. It is now establishing a system of small "people's banks" in towns and villages throughout the country. "We want to encourage the development of strong small and medium-sized entrepreneurs, with an effective network that will enable them to compete with the conglomerates, the big companies," Wahid says. A critic of the "unholy marriage of bureaucracy and big business," he believes that a healthy middle class is the key to effective democracy.

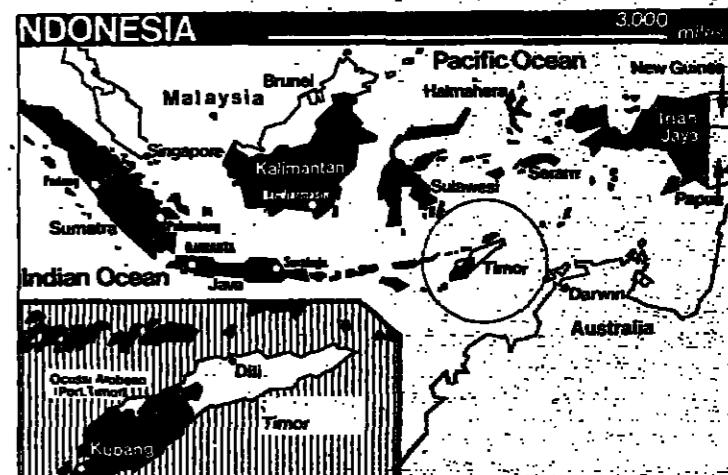
Ironically, it was only by getting out of the political system that Wahid was able to gain the sort of influence he now has. In 1973 President Suharto's political-military coalition called Golkar formed two "rival" parties to create the semblance of a multiparty democracy. All the major Muslim groups were lumped together in one of those parties — a move calculated, Wahid says, to neutralise Muslims bent on strengthening the bond between Islam and the state. The strategy worked. Islamic nationalists were marginalised, and NU, probably the most "mainstream" of the Muslim groups, was sucked into a political game whose outcome was determined in advance.

In 1984 Wahid was elected chairman of NU on a platform that included withdrawing from the official Muslim party. While its status changed to that of a "socio-religious organisation," the move essentially freed NU to become a pressure group — and a pressure group with an extensive, well-organised constituency.

"We know that the political parties don't play much of a role. So it's more important to make contact with the bureaucrats, with the military," Wahid explains. "The Muslim party was just sort of a wastebasket. It was never intended to have any real power; but now we are in position to influence everybody."

Influence is a valuable commodity in the arcane world of Indonesian politics. And Wahid's influence extends directly to the president. Most of the political discussion in Jakarta today concerns who will succeed President Suharto if he decides to step down when his fifth term ends in 1993. Wahid says he is resigned to the idea that the next government will be controlled by the military, and he has told Suharto that NU's only concern is that the constitution be upheld during the transition. That means no witch hunts, no assassinations, no cracking down on dissent.

"The president knows that if he acts against the constitution, I will send 2 million people into the streets of Jakarta," he says matter-of-factly. If Wahid takes easily to power, he certainly eschews its trappings. A heavy-set man with thick glasses, he wears loose old shirts and battered sandals. His office, in a shabby building on a noisy downtown street, is tiny and cluttered. He has no



telephone in his home, and the only phone in the office is on a table in the hall.

In conversation, he is good-humoured and informal, changing subjects with sometimes exasperating ease. His speech is punctuated by bursts of laughter. He clearly takes pleasure in academic inquiry and approaches political questions with a scholarly detachment.

He says he considers himself an Islamic traditionalist, but he traces his ideological development to diverse — and decidedly non-Muslim — sources. "My education in liberalism came from the Communists," he says, laughing. "From Gramsci, in Italy. He influenced me with his humanised socialism." For help with tactical politics he looks to the work of India's Mohandas Gandhi and Martin Luther King from the United States.

Wahid was born in 1941. His formal training in Islam came

from three high-school years in a remote pesantren in Central Java, then from university studies in Egypt and Iraq. As a student he found the conflict between Israel and the Arab World to be "a very valuable study," but his Javanese grounding in tolerance proved to be slightly out of step with prevailing attitudes in the region.

"When I was in the Middle East, I really came to see how close Islam, Judaism and Christianity are," he says. "We Muslims could learn much from both traditions."

As an Islamic scholar, Wahid is known as a "contextualiser," looking for Islam's relevance to specific Indonesian conditions and regarding the holy book as both a historic document and a spiritual guide. The Koran was revealed at a particular time and place, he says, and constant reinterpretation is necessary.

World News Link.

Haiti faces violence, political instability

By Edwige Balutansky
Reuter

PORT-AU-PRINCE, — Haiti's fragile political equilibrium, reached just three months ago after Military Ruler General Prosper Avril was forced out of power, is threatened by a surge in violence that may also undermine the nation's planned autumn elections, diplomatic sources said.

"The tensions and power struggles are so deep that most democratic leaders do not believe that elections will solve any of Haiti's problems. However a serious electoral process could set the basis for more democratic structures which are so much needed," he said. "If not, the country will be at the mercy of those who only rob, steal and kill."

The shooting — and the growing conflict between the council and Flaiti's Provisional President Ertha Pascal Trouillot — threaten to delay the government's plan to hold elections in September.

Haiti, the poorest nation in the Western hemisphere, has seen two coups and five different governments since the ouster of dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier in 1986. In March, Military Ruler Prosper Avril stepped aside and Trouillot was named as interim president until elections are held. The 19-member council and Trouillot, who is supported by some members of Jean-Claude Duvalier's former regime, are supposed to share governing power. But Trouillot's appointment earlier this month of a finance minister known to be a Duvalier loyalist again escalated the friction.

A special U.N. team spent five days in Haiti during the past week to provide assistance to Haiti's fledgling electoral board, but the United Nations has not yet decided if it will formally supervise the election as it did in Nicaragua.

Over the weekend, the finance

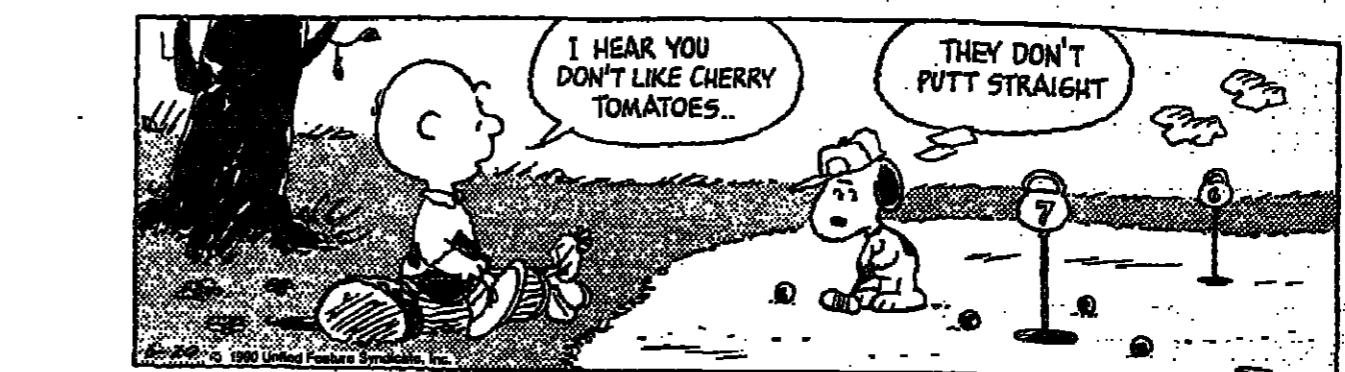
Mutt'n'Jeff



Andy Capp



Peanuts



Iranian quake jolts political status quo in Middle East

By Nassir Shirkhani
Reuter

NICOSIA. — The earthquake which devastated northwest Iran last week also demolished entrenched political taboos, handing President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani a golden opportunity to end a decade of international isolation.

Political analysts said massive foreign aid pouring into the country, a pariah on the world scene since the Islamic revolution in 1979, timing Rasanjani's hand in his quest to open Tehran's diplomatic door to longtime enemies.

The white-turbaned cleric has taken personal charge of relief operations following the quake which killed an estimated 50,000 people and made half a million homeless.

Friends and foes have been arriving in Iran at a hectic pace, bringing in vital supplies for the victims — much to the disgust of the president's radical opponents.

These rivals, who had portrayed the West as an evil world hostile to Iran, initially cried foul but the scale of the disaster soon left them numbed.

"The disaster has brought the Iranian and Western people emotionally closer and created a good deal of goodwill. All this augurs well for Rafsanjani," said Bader Moin, a London-based writer specialising in Iranian affairs.

"The West however should not press Rafsanjani for immediate diplomatic rewards. He will undoubtedly try to repay the West in due course, carrying with him the goodwill of the Iranian people," he said.

Gratitude could come in the form of help for the release of Western hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

The swift and generous Western aid — far exceeding that offered by the Muslim World — has also changed the stereotype image of the United States and its allies among ordinary Iranians as uncaring and exploiters of the poor.

"You cannot get people to go into the street and shout death to America when they are being kept warm by blankets donated by America," an Iranian journalist said.

The United States, better known as the great satan in Iran since the 1979 Islamic revolution, was one of the first

to offer help and Teheran swiftly accepted.

This would have amounted to political suicide before the earthquake.

The U.S. government and American private agencies have sent more than 40 tonnes of supplies and hundreds of thousands of dollars to help the victims.

Iran has even welcomed an offer of aid from its Gulf war foe Iraq and two plane loads of supplies arrived from Egypt, which backed Baghdad in the war and gave asylum to the pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

A Western diplomat said of Tehran's acceptance of Iraq's offer: "This must have been quite a big one to swallow. One can be hopeful they have really got over their psychological animosity towards Iraq."

"There are signs the more pragmatic people have come out on top. They're progressing slowly but with lots of problems. The earthquake, if one looks at it from that point of view, will have a beneficial effect. I hope the West doesn't ram home the message too hard," he said.

Britain, whose relations with Iran have been in tatters over

the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's death sentence against writer Salman Rushdie for blaspheming Islam in his novel "The Satanic Verses," has also been a major donor.

Rafsanjani's opponents have voiced alarm but dare not create major obstacles.

The radical Jonburi Eslami newspaper said some governments "whose hands are stained with the blood of the Iranian people, directly or indirectly, have expressed their condolences and offered relief supplies."

"The criminal U.S. government is on top of all. In a deceitful message, it has asked Iran to list its requirements to be despatched immediately," it said.

Despite such criticism, Rafsanjani's government has gone out of its way to appeal for foreign donations and made it clear over the past week it would welcome aid from all countries except South Africa and Israel.

But this did not stop South African Muslims from sending in money, nor did it prevent Iranians from tuning into the Farsi service of Radio Israel to hear the latest quake news.

Opium flourishes in Pakistan

By Ibrahim Khan
Reuter

KARACHI. Pakistan — It has been a good year for Pakistan's opium growers, who expect to produce more than 17 tonnes of the raw material which will go to make much of the world's heroin.

With most of the crop already harvested in Pakistan's lawless tribal belt along the Afghan border, last year's 135 tonnes of opium will be easily surpassed, a drugs expert told Reuters.

The increased flow of heroin and hashish is expected to increase pressure on Pakistan's poorly equipped law enforcers, who face drug traffickers possessing speedboats, rocket launchers and assault rifles.

Pakistan and Afghanistan together form the second biggest opium growing area in the world. Rain at exactly the right time this year means a bumper yield despite efforts by the government to persuade farmers to stop growing poppies.

"From all I hear about the (Pakistan) harvest that started in May we expect an increase of 30 to 40 tonnes of opium," said the expert, who asked not to be identified.

Traditionally, four or five times as much opium is grown across the border and is brought to Pakistan's semi-autonomous Khyber and Mohmand tribal regions for processing into heroin.

Every 100 tonnes of raw opium refines down to 10 tonnes of pure heroin, but much of the output from the estimated 100 processing laboratories in Pakistan is of lower purity.

The potential profits are stupendous. One kilogramme of pure heroin costs a smuggler \$4,000 on the northwest frontier. That same heroin is worth about \$60,000 by the time it gets to London and \$100,000 in New York.

Much of it is smuggled out across the heavily guarded Indian border in the east or through Iran in the west. Most of the rest goes by air or from Pakistan's southern coast.

The 750-kilometres coastline is thinly populated and strongly favoured by heavily-armed traffickers moving huge quantities of hashish.

Customs men armed with vintage rifles face a tough battle against smugglers using 350 horsepower launches and the latest weapons.

"We are far behind the drug smugglers," Karachi Customs Chief Jahangir Khan said in an interview.

In a recent encounter at sea, a rocket fired by traffickers killed three coast guards.

"In another rocket attack, smugglers knocked off the canopy of a customs vessel at sea off Gwadar port," Khan said.

Afghan guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed government in Kabul are widely considered major players in the drug trade. But poppies are also seen as an easy cash crop by refugees returning to Afghanistan as the country's civil war winds down.

Pakistani and Afghan heroin supplies constitute up to 30 per cent of the U.S. market and has a bigger share of the Western European market.



Israel's no peace policy stretches into theatre

By Miriam Jordan
Reuter

JERUSALEM — They thought they had found a symbolic solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. But in Jerusalem it was the centre for progressive Judaism.

"We're not in our own country. We also decided it was better to bring the show with a compromise than not at all," he said.

Other productions of the group, which performs political plays rather than mime as its name suggests, have focused on controversial themes including central American issues and racism.

In 1989 it decided to tackle the Palestinian uprising (intifada) in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The script was written in cooperation with U.S. Jews and American Palestinians who had lived in Israel.

"Seeing Double" is a touching political satire about Salim, a Palestinian-American teenager and David, his Jewish-American counterpart and their return to their ancestors' land.

There are plenty of amusing scenes: long-bearded settlers from Brooklyn chant that the Bible says "love thy neighbour" but what matters is being tough. Palestinians sing about what a handful of stones can do against Israel.

Script writer Joan Holden said the mixed Jewish-Arab audience in Israel was not as amused as those in the United States.

"At the first performance there were no laughs — complete silence. By the last performance, most people were laughing," she told Reuters.

In post-performance discussions Israelis and Palestinians engaged in lively debate.

Euphrates water — and the saga continues

By Emel Anil
Associated Press

ANKARA, Turkey — Arguments about water are complicating relations with Arab neighbours that Turkey spent a quarter-century building.

A conflict over the waters of the Euphrates River has soured relations with Syria and Iraq. Reports that Turkey planned to sell water to Israel have angered the Arab World generally.

Libya refuses to pay \$250 million it owes Turkish construction companies, citing increased friendliness between Turkey and Israel, a diplomatic source said privately.

Economists and scientists say rapidly growing populations in the Middle East could cause a disastrous water shortage.

Turkey has plenty of water, much of it running unhampered into the surrounding seas.

It averted one dispute over the precious resource by backing off a proposed project with Medusa Inc. of Canada for moving water from the Manavgat River in southern Turkey to other countries, government and company officials said.

Medusa has developed a technology for transporting water in huge, balloon-like plastic containers pulled by ships.

Iraq showed interest in using the method to transport water to the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, and Israel also was looking into it, the officials said.

Turkish officials described the project, requiring an investment of about \$200 million, as a private venture with no political dimension. They said private firms would buy and ship the water for other countries.

Arab nations apparently did not accept that explanation, which ignored the fact that the Turkish government would be

selling the water, and Turkey did not go through with the deal. Medusa, worried about possible terrorist action, also said to be having second thoughts.

Foreign Minister Ali Bozer said in a recent statement that "there is no project to sell water to Israel."

He also said Turkey had not received a positive reply to a proposal to provide "friendly Arab countries" with water.

His reference was to the "peace pipeline" proposal put forth several years ago by Turgut Ozal, then premier.

Turkish officials described the project, requiring an investment of about \$200 million, as a private venture with no political dimension. The project would require an investment of \$21 billion.

Shelving the water transport project may have averted a political crisis, but no simple solution is possible in a dispute over Euphrates water.

The Euphrates originates in the mountains of eastern Turkey and flows 2,350 kilometres through Syria and Iraq to a confluence with the Tigris River that empties into the Arabian gulf. The two rivers have been the lifelines of one of the cradles of world civilisation.

Water disputes have threatened to undo a generation of Turkish efforts to improve relations with the Arabs. Turkey has supported Arab causes in international forums, joined the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) and demoted relations

with Israel from the ambassadorial to minister-counselor level.

Syria and Iraq now demand talks with Turkey on an agreement to specify the exact amount of water each will receive from the Euphrates. Turkey has suggested a ministerial meeting in Ankara, but Turkish officials say privately they have no intention of accepting a quota system.

There are no international rules to force Turkey into a sharing agreement, government officials say, and they describe the demands of the two southern neighbours as excessive.

At a meeting last year, Iraq demands 25 billion cubic metres of water and Syria 14 billion from the average annual flow of 32 billion cubic metres, the Turkish officials said.

Instead, Turkey had offered free electricity to Syria and joint irrigation projects to both countries.

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Is the American flag for burning?

By Robert Green
Reuter

WASHINGTON — A supreme court ruling that dissenters have a right to burn the U.S. flag has reignited furious debate over whether America's reverence for its stars and stripes should outweigh its respect for political freedoms.

In what may seem to others as peculiar — and peculiarly American — use of priorities, the hot topic of argument and congressional action has suddenly shifted from issues like world peace and the national debt to whether the constitution should be amended to outlaw desecration of the flag.

Charges are flying over who is more patriotic and who is wrong-headed about this.

Patriotism has strong claimants on the anti-amendment side, too. Opponents, including some war heroes, say freedom is the very thing the flag symbolises and tolerance of repugnant acts such as flag-burning is a price that must be paid for it.

They say the constitution must not be tampered with to stifle unpopular viewpoints and note that the bill of rights — its first 10 amendments, protecting basic freedoms including speech — has never had a word changed to date.

The national anthem, "the star-spangled banner", is a song of praise for the flag and how it survived a night of bombardment by the British at a Baltimore fort in 1814. Some people get mystified when they sing it.

Some democrats think the current furor is an election year

ploy by Bush and his republicans to make them look un-American as voters prepare for congressional and local elections in November.

The current flag row began last year when the supreme court overturned a Texas law that made burning the flag a criminal offence if it were done as a political statement.

Democrats in Congress ignored calls for a constitutional amendment at that time and pushed through, instead, a federal law banning flag desecration for any reason, thinking that might avoid the free-speech catch. That was the law just overturned.

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Sports

Germans underline potential for title

MILAN (R) — West Germany, compelling 21 winners over arch-rivals the Netherlands, bear all the hallmarks of champions.

Sunday's victory reflected the greater incisiveness and purpose of a West German team whose hard-running skills, determination and commitment underlined their claim to be the world's best.

Outstanding striker Juergen

Klinsmann and Inter Milan teammate Andreas Breitner netted the goals which doomed the Dutch European champions to a premature exit in a stirring, full-blooded second round contest.

A penalty by Ronald Koeman a minute from the time left no mark on the fearsome reputation of a West German side who fully deserved their place in the quarter-finals.

But the West Germans must face Czechoslovakia next Sunday without striker Rudi Voeller, sent off with the Dutch defender Frank Rijkaard after a running foul.

The ugly incidents were triggered off by a bone-jarring tackle on Voeller by Rijkaard, who later spat at his adversary, and three more players were booked.

The duel was always going to

be fought between neighbouring

soccer powers and arch-rivals.

The West Germans defeated the Dutch 2-1 in the 1974 World Cup final while the Dutch won by the same margin in the 1988 European championship semi-finals on the way to the title.

The West German challenge has been gathering momentum with every match.

In the group round, West Germany overwhelmed Yugoslavia 4-1 and the United Arab Emirates 5-1, eased off in a 1-1 draw with Colombia then burst back with a vengeance against the Dutch.

"The first two games showed all that was best about the West German game, taking on the Dutch defence as the lone front target man and making opening for his team-mates, including two for Matthaeus in the second half.

Klinsmann, who tried to intervene and defuse the explosive feud between Voeller and Rijkaard, afterwards dedicated his goal to "my mate Rudi Voeller."

He came desperately close to a second, denied by the post when he fired in a splendid shot from a cross by Breitner.

Breitner celebrated his return after a one-match suspension with the goal which sealed victory, lofting a curling shot into the net five minutes from time.

Abundance of talent puts Italy into World Cup quarter-finals

ROME (R) — Italy's abundance

of talent and coach Azeglio Vicini's knack of picking substitutes paid off again when the three times champions reached the quarter-finals of the World Cup.

"I don't think they will have problems reaching the final," said

Uruguayan striker Ruben Sosa after the South Americans' 2-0 defeat by Italy in the second round Monday.

"They are a strong team, determined and full of individual talent," he added.

His team mate Ruben Pereira agreed. "Italy will get to the final," he said. "For me they are stronger than the 1982 side."

Little Sicilian striker Salvatore Schillaci is already being compared to the hero of the 1982 World Cup winning side, Paolo Rossi, after scoring three goals in four matches.

It was Schillaci who broke the deadlock against a defensive Uruguay but it was second half substitute Aldo Serena who gave him the means.

"The merit goes to Serena," said Schillaci who picked up a fine pass from his team mate to turn and score with his left foot in the 65th minute.

Maradona, marking his 30th birthday and his first appearance at the finals, completed a superb performance by heading home Italy's second goal, from a free-kick by Giuseppe Giannini, in the 83rd minute.

Serena was sent on for Nicola

Berti, whose second yellow card

meant he was automatically suspended for Saturday's quarter-final with a 2-1 victory in extra time.

The Yugoslavs scored their biggest World Cup success in 1962.

They will now play defending champion Argentina Saturday in Florence, while Spain goes home.

Employing similar tactics as

Argentina did in its 1-0 elimination of Brazil, Yugoslavia waited until Spain ran out of steam in the sweltering afternoon heat in Verona.

Spain, which tied the score

with seven minutes left in regular

time, failed in its bid to reach the

quarterfinals for the second

straight World Cup.

Stojkovic opened the scoring in

the 78th minute and ensured

Yugoslavia's victory with a brilliant goal from a free kick two

minutes into extra time.

Spain's goal came in the 33rd

minute through Julio Salinas.

"The heat was a handicap for

both teams," said Yugoslav coach

Stojkovic magic sinks Spain

VERONA, Italy (AP) — Yugoslavia won down Spain with clever defensive tactics and midfielder Dragan Stojkovic scored two goals as the Yugoslavs advanced to the World Cup quarterfinals with a 2-1 victory in extra time.

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minutes into extra time.

Spain's goal came in the 33rd

minute through Julio Salinas.

"The heat was a handicap for

both teams," said Yugoslav coach

Ivica Osim. "Spain could have

won the game as well."

Osim described the win as "a

revenge victory."

Yugoslavia was eliminated after the first round of the 1982

World Cup following a 2-1 defeat by host Spain on a controversial

penalty.

"We created more chances than ever today, but for one reason or another we didn't take advantage of them," said disappointed Spanish coach Luis Suarez.

Bernardo, who was sent from the team bench by West German referee Aron Schmidhuber late in the match.

The Yugoslavs, lurking behind

and waiting for a Spanish mis-

take, combined several times

near the edge of the area, but the

tough Spanish defense had little

trouble clearing away.

In the closing moments of the

first half, the Spanish defences

were troubled by several crosses,

but Manuel Sanchez finally

headed the ball out of the area.

Both teams made changes early

in the second half. Spain brought in

Manuel Jimenez, former

defender Genar Andrinua, while Dejan Savicic, who had been nursing

an ankle injury, replaced Pancev.

pace with slow, short passes back-

ward.

Yugoslav midfielder Srecko Katalinic earned an early yellow card from Schmidhuber for kicking the ball away after a foul was awarded to Spain.

Spain created the first opening

in the ninth minute when Martin Vazquez drove through the mid-

field and shot from some 20 metres out.

When Yugoslav goalkeeper Tomislav Ivkovic could not control the ball, Emilio Butragueno pounced on the rebound but his shot from an awkward angle went wide.

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evidence that the violence had

been provoked by Italians.

Police estimate there are be-

tween 3,000 and 4,000 English

fans staying along the Adriatic

coast for England's second round

match against Belgium in Bologna

Tuesday.

It was the second major inci-

ent of hooliganism involving En-

glish fans.

Rock-throwing English support-

ers clashed with Italian police in the Sardinian city of Cagliari before England's Group F match against the North Irland

team on June 16.

British Sports Minister Charles

Monihan said three days ago he

hoped English teams could return to European club competitions

next season if their supporters

avoided further hooliganism.

ting Italy's 2-0 World Cup wi-

over Uruguay in Rome.

Police fired tear gas, used base-

ball bats and whirled handcuffs to

keep apart rival groups of English

and Italian youths.

Nearby, about 150 Italians be-

sieged the Lord Nelson pub and

taunted some 50 English fans

inside to come out and fight.

Police fired more tear gas to

clear hundreds of Italian fans

chanting "English bastards" who

had gathered near the scene of the street battles.

Carabinieri riot squads with batons and plain-clothed police

men with rowing boat oars

charged the Italians in an attempt

to disperse several hours.

The trouble began when about

100 English youths crammed the

Rose and Crown pub on Rimini's

seaside threw bottles, glasses

and chairs at local youths celebra-

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Lithuanian president meets Gorbachev

Prunskiene says moratorium proposal 'could save our dignity'

MOSCOW (AP) — Mikhail Gorbachev met Tuesday with Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis as the parliament of the secessionist republic prepared to debate suspending its independence declaration, spokesmen said.

The Soviet president invited Landsbergis to the unannounced Kremlin meeting, apparently to discuss Gorbachev's proposal that the Lithuanian parliament pass a moratorium on its March 11 declaration, said Haris Subacius, a spokesman in the information bureau of the Lithuanian Supreme Council parliament. An aide to Landsbergis also confirmed the meeting, but declined to comment further.

Landsbergis was expected to return to his capital of Vilnius later Tuesday, as parliament opened debate on a recommendation by Lithuanian Prime Minister Kazimiera Prunskiene to declare a moratorium on the independence declaration.

"The proposed temporary moratorium could save our dignity and at the same time promote the solution of the accumulated problems," the Soviet News Agency (TASS) quoted Mrs. Prunskiene as telling a news conference Monday.

Although the sovereignty declaration did not go as far as steps taken by the three Baltic republics, it did set the stage for the transfer of many powers from central authorities to elected governments in the 15 Soviet republics.

Mrs. Prunskiene and some Soviet officials have been searching for a compromise to resolve the impasse.

Soviet authorities partially lifted the embargo by resuming natural gas shipments to a Lithuanian fertilizer factory, amounting to 15 per cent of Soviet gas deliveries to Lithuania. Crude oil and gasoline shipments remain cut and many Lithuanian businesses have closed, forcing thousands out of work.

The Lithuanian parliament opened its session at 10 a.m. His chances of forcing them to

retain their old status, or to accept recently passed Soviet rules governing secession, diminished this month when the Russian Federation, the largest Soviet republic, passed a resolution declaring its sovereignty.

Gorbachev proposed the moratorium as a condition for opening talks with the secessionist republic and lifting the economic embargo.

The Soviet president appears to be seeking a long-term agreement with Lithuania and its sister secessionist Baltic states, Latvia and Estonia, to keep them as republics in a newly constituted Soviet Union.

His chances of forcing them to

(0800 GMT) but Prunskiene was not expected to propose the independence moratorium until late in the day, said Pauparas, contacted from Moscow.

Prunskiene's popularity has been rising rapidly among Lithuanians during the crisis, according to a poll released Monday and reported by the Interfax news agency. The same poll, conducted by the sociological research department of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, shows Landsbergis' popularity plummeting.

Prunskiene had a favourable rating among 61 per cent of those surveyed, followed by the deputy prime minister and leader of the breakaway Lithuanian Communist Party, Algirdas Brazauskas, with 50 per cent, the report said.

Landsbergis' rating has declined from 45 to 28 per cent since the independence declaration, it said.

Interfax did not report the poll's margin of error or say how many people had been contacted.

Soviet minister hits out at disgruntled generals

MOSCOW (R) — Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has hit back at disgruntled generals critical of Soviet foreign policy, saying developments last year in Eastern Europe had made traditional Soviet policy there indefensible.

"Foreign policy cannot defend a course which goes against general human ideas on equality, freedom, power of the people, democracy," he said in an article published Tuesday in the newspaper.

Senior army officers said last week that Kremlin policies had weakened national defences and eroded Soviet power abroad.

On June 19, army General Albert Makashov reproached the leadership for allowing Soviet forces to be driven without resistance from Eastern Europe.

"I consider it my moral duty to express my apologies to the peoples of Eastern Europe for the insulting and inadmissible remarks of certain of my fellow countrymen," Shevardnadze said, clearing alluding to Makashov's speech.

He said those who asked why Moscow allowed the changes in Eastern Europe to take place really meant to ask, "Why did we not use tanks for the restoration of order?"

"Have we really learned nothing? Do we really not remember the lessons of Afghanistan? Have we really forgotten 1956 and 1968?" he said, referring to the use of Soviet military force in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The remarks by Shevardnadze, a close ally of President Mikhail Gorbachev, indicated the Soviet leadership was steeling itself for more such attacks at next week's crucial congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

Battle rages for control of army base in Jaffna

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan forces bombed and strafed Tamil rebel positions around an army base in an old fort in Jaffna in the north to break a 15-day-old siege, military sources said Tuesday.

They said troops attacked with mortar bombs and helicopter gunships, which strafed rebels dug in around the base in the 350-year-old Dutch colonial fort.

Helicopters dropped food to the 225 soldiers and policemen pinned down in the fort by mortar, rocket and grenade attacks.

One officer and six soldiers were wounded in the fighting, the sources said. Rebel casualties were not known.

"They are determined to take it. We are determined to hold it," said Deputy Defence Minister Ranjan Wijeratne.

Chinese dissident plans to return to academic life

U.S. Air Base 100 kilometres west of London, at 11:30 p.m. (2230 GMT).

The official Xinhua News Agency said they were given permission to leave China for medical reasons after showing "signs of repentence." U.S. media reports said Fang recently suffered a mild heart attack and refused to undergo treatment in a Chinese hospital.

A U.S. diplomat was quoted by Hearst News Service as saying the heart attack was the "face saver" that permitted the Chinese government to cite "humanitarian concerns" in permitting Fang and Li to leave.

The diplomat, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon, said both the U.S. and Chinese governments had agreed to refrain from direct reference to the heart attack, saying only that Fang needed medical treatment.

Martin Rees, director of Cambridge University's Institute of Astronomy, said Fang will be a senior visiting fellow.

"We see our job as to help him get back into an academic environment," Rees said Tuesday. He said Fang's research would be on the early development of the universe.

Fang, an astrophysicist, and Li, a physicist, flew to Britain late Monday night aboard a U.S. Air Force transport jet from Peking. They landed at Upper Heyford, a

Romanian student leader who was feared dead appears on TV

BUCHAREST (R) — A Romanian student leader who was arrested and had been feared dead appeared on television Tuesday.

Marian Munteanu, leader of the Students' League, was interviewed by Romanian television in a penitentiary hospital near the capital.

Munteanu, who was badly injured when miners rampaged through Bucharest earlier this month to crush opposition protests, said he was getting good medical treatment.

He denied charges of inciting the June 13-15 violence in which six people were killed.

Many students arrested during the unrest had said their interrogators — miners and policemen wielding cudgels — had told them Munteanu was dead.

Over 1,000 riot suspects were rounded up but the state prosecutor's office said Monday Munteanu was the only student among

the 177 people still under arrest.

"From a medical viewpoint I'm all right. But I have these permanent headaches," Munteanu said in the interview, broadcast early Tuesday.

"I want to say to all those who are listening to me at this moment that I have been under arrest for a week now on the basis of an arrest warrant which brings totally unfounded charges against me," Munteanu said.

Munteanu said he was being questioned at a police station on June 13 when riots flared after police action to crush a seven-week anti-government protest.

The allegation that he had incited those riots was therefore absurd, he said. "I count on the testimony of hundreds and thousands of people."

Munteanu said he found out about the riots only after he was freed that evening when he went to University Square to "calm down the people."

Quebec National Day parade draws 200,000 people

MONTREAL (R) — Quebecers took to the streets Monday to celebrate their national holiday and thousands chanted independence slogans two days after the death of a pact that would have accorded their French-speaking province special status within Canada.

About 200,000 spectators, many waving the province's blue and white fleur-de-lis flag and wearing T-shirts proclaiming nationalist slogans, lined the streets to peacefully watch the giant St. Jean Baptiste Day parade, the first in 21 years.

Thousands then tagged along at the end of the march, singing "Gens du Pays," Quebec's unofficial anthem, and chanting "Quebec is a true country" and "we want a country."

Police said there was none of the violence some feared might erupt after two English-speaking provinces failed to ratify a key constitutional accord by its legal deadline last Saturday.

The parades named after province's patron saint were canceled after separatist demonstrations during 1969 celebrations ended in rioting.

"So far we have seen a tempered response that has indicated that there will be evolutionary rather than revolutionary change and that has reassured a lot of people," said David Germany, an economist with Morgan Stanley and Co. Inc.

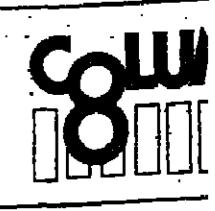
Recent polls showed that 60 per cent of Quebecers would opt for independence if the accord failed, but poll-takers have stressed that those emotions may not translate into votes further down the road.

Even if Mulroney manages to hold on, he needs something short of a political miracle to win another majority in the next general election that is expected in 1992.

Mulroney is already one of the West's most unpopular leaders, running behind even fellow conservative Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

Mulroney forged the so-called Meech Lake deal in 1987 and fought long and hard to have it ratified by all the 10 provinces. The deal was aimed at getting Quebec to sign the 1982 constitution by offering them powers to protect their French culture.

But Mulroney's spectacular failure to win final approval will no doubt be a heavy burden as he seeks to rebuild popularity.



Dutch, Germ stage cross-battle

KERKRADE, Neth. — Dutch and German police have dispersed brick-bundles in a cross-border clash.

West Germany's 2nd Division, led by General Albert Makashov, reproached the leadership for allowing Soviet forces to be driven without resistance from Eastern Europe.

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"We see our job as to help him get back into an academic environment," Rees said Tuesday. He said Fang's research would be on the early development of the universe.

Fang, an astrophysicist, and Li, a physicist, flew to Britain late Monday night aboard a U.S. Air Force transport jet from Peking. They landed at Upper Heyford, a

court, Greece's prime minister, and German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, will run for mayor in Athens.

The Panhellenic Movement (PASOK), which has won four consecutive elections, will field a new candidate for the 1989 general election.

ATHENS (R) — Greece's prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, will run for mayor in Athens.

SYDNEY (R) — 7,000 king penguins chicks, were born in a remote island off Australia, in an attempt to save them from extinction.

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